factors such as availability of surpluses for export, agricultural production, industrial production, availablility of credit, inflation rate, domestic demand, domestic policies as also global factors such as global trading environment, economic situation in our trading partner countries, external demand for our products etc. However, it can be said that a deregulated environment in terms of simplification of procedures etc. contributes to faster growth in exports, as compared to a totally regulated export-import regime.

(b) The principal commodities in respect of which exports registered an increase in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Engineering Goods, Electronics and computer software, Chemicals and related products, Leather manufactures, Textiles, Sports Goods, Handicrafts, Carpets, Petroleum products etc.

(c) The EXIM Policy, 1992-97, *inter alia*, aims to promote efficient and internationally competitive import substitution and self-reliance under a de-regulated framework for foreign trade.

(d) There is a time lag in realising the impact of import substitution on actual imports. However, the principal commodities in respect of which imports registered a decline in dollar terms during April-September, 1992 as compared to the corresponding period last year include Newsprint, Machine tools, Transport equipment, Artificial resins and plastic materials etc.

पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में भारतीय कम्पनियों द्वारा पूंजी निवेश

3650. **श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कौन-कौन सी भारतीय कम्पनियों ने पूर्वी जर्मनी की रुग्ण कम्पनियों में अपनी पूंजी लगाई है; और

(ख) उनके पूंजी निवेश का अनुपात क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद): (क) और (ख) इस अवधि में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी जर्मनी में संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी स्थापित करने के संबंध में मैसर्स ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०, नई दिल्ली और मैसर्स ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लिमि०, नई दिल्ली नामक दो भारतीय कंपनियों का केवल एक प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया है। प्रस्तावित संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी में उनकी इक्विटी धारिता नीचे दी गई है:—

ऊषा प्लेसी नेटवर्क्स (प्रा०) लि०	25%
ऊषा रेक्टीफायर कार्पो लि०	24%

Role of NAM regarding erstwhile Yugoslavia and Iraq

3651. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NAM Summit in Jakarta failed to pass resolutions on crucial issues like the happenings in erstwhile Yugoslavia and the Anglo-American-French imposition of the no-fly Zone in Iraq; and

(b) what was the role of the Government of India and the Prime Minister in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The recent NAM Summit which was held in Jakarta in September 1992 adopted a Communique which covered a range of political issues including Yugoslavia and Iraq. The Jakarta Summit expressd grave concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia Herzegovina and particularly condemned the massive atrocities being committed against the peoples of that Republic. On Iraq, the Summit welcomed the end of the war and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty. At the same time it urged all parties to make serious efforts to overcome any residual problems. The final document makes no specific